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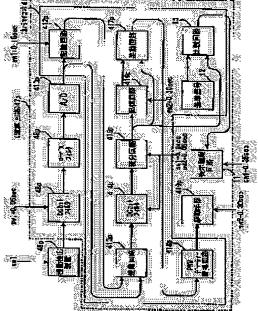
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(54) VIBRATION CONTROL DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To smoothly carry out photographing by controlling a shake display and a shake correction by using the output of one calculating means and by satisfactorily operating both at appropriate timing.

SOLUTION: This vibration control device includes a calculation time constant control means and a means 411. The calculation time constant control means changes the time constant of the calculating means 47p which calculates the output of a vibration detecting means 45p to a first time constant when an operation sw1 to instruct a shift from an un-photographing state to a photographing preparatory state is carried out to a photographing device having a vibration control device. The calculation time constant control means changes the time constant of the calculating means to a third time constant, and thereafter change a second time constant when an operation to instruct a shift from the photographing preparatory state to a photographing



state is carried out. The means 411 starts the drive of a display means 11 when an operation sw2 to instruct a shift from the un-photographing state to the photographing preparatory state is carried out. The means 411 stops the drive of the display means and starts the drive of the correction means when an operation to instruct the shift from the photographing preparatory state to the photographing state is carried out.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An operation damping time constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that by changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which a drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, and starts a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 2]Said operation damping time constant control means by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into fossete size, making it said 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into said 3rd damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant, and changing into the 2nd larger damping time constant than the 1st damping time constant of an account of back to front.

[Claim 3]By performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, If said drive control means suspends a drive of said displaying means, and said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said this calculating means into said 2nd damping time constant and is changed into this 2nd damping time constant after that, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 or 2 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that said drive control means may start a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 4] Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of DC cut-off filter which is a component of said calculating means, and an integration circuit, and said 1st damping time constant, Attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, make high frequency into filter characteristics with which it integrates, and said 3rd damping time constant, The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 3 which attenuates low frequency bordering on 10 Hz, makes high frequency filter characteristics with which it integrates, attenuates low frequency said 2nd damping time constant and bordering on 0.2 Hz, and is characterized by high frequency being what is made into filter characteristics with which it integrates.

[Claim 5]It has a vibration-proof judging means which judges whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake

compensating of said compensation means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, when having judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary, Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means, and said drive control means starts a drive of said displaying means, If it has judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary when operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state is performed, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that a drive of said compensation means may not be performed even after said drive control means's suspending a drive of said displaying means and suspending a drive of this displaying means. [Claim 6]Said vibration-proof judging means based on either or those combination of swing quantity of said photographing instrument at the time, [preparatory state / a photographing focal length and exposure time in said photographing instrument, and / photography] The vibration-proof control device according to claim 5 judging whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake compensating of said compensation means.

[Claim 7]The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 6 after photography with said photographing instrument is completed, wherein said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into an early damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant and said drive control means suspends a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 8] The vibration-proof control device according to claim 7, wherein said early damping time constant is set as a small damping time constant which can cut a DC component superimposed on the output in starting early stages of said vibration detecting means in a short time.

[Claim 9]A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An arithmetic control means which resets a computation state of said calculating means and is again made into an operating state by making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which suspends a drive of said displaying means and starts a drive of said compensation means by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state.

[Claim 10]A vibration detecting means which detects deflection.

A calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means.

A compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means. A displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

As opposed to a photographing instrument which is a vibration-proof control device provided with the above and by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to improvement of the vibration-proof control device provided in a small photographing instrument.

[Description of the Prior Art]Since all the work with the present camera important for photography of exposure determination, a focus, etc. is automated, a possibility that an unripe person will also cause photography failure to camera operation has decreased dramatically. [0003]These days, the system which prevents the shaking hand added to a camera is also studied, and most factors which induce a photography person's photographing errors are being lost.

[0004] Here, the system which prevents a shaking hand is explained briefly.

[0005]Although the shaking hand of the camera at the time of photography is usually vibration (1 Hz thru/or 10 Hz) as frequency, Even if it starts such a shaking hand at the release time of a shutter, as a fundamental idea for enabling photography of a photograph without an image shake, vibration of the camera by the above-mentioned shaking hand must be detected, and a correcting lens must be displaced according to the detection value. Therefore, even if camera deflection arises, in order to take the photograph which an image shake does not produce, vibration of a camera is detected [1st] correctly and it is necessary 2nd to amend the optical axis change by a shaking hand.

[0006] Speaking theoretically, being able to perform detection of this vibration (camera deflection) by carrying the oscillating sensing device possessing the operation part which carries out data processing of that output to the deflection detection sensor which detects acceleration, angular acceleration, angular velocity, angular displacement, etc. suitably for camera shake compensating in a camera. And the compensation means to which eccentricity of the photographing optical axis is carried out is made to drive based on this detection information, and image shake control is performed.

[0007] <u>Drawing 7</u> is an appearance perspective view of a compact camera which has a vibration control system, and has the function to perform shake compensating to the camera length deflection and lateral deflection which are shown by the arrows 42p and 42y to the optic axis 41.

[0008]As for a release button and 43b, a retractable stroboscope and 43 d of a mode dial (a main switch is included) and 43c are [43a] finder windows in the camera body 43. [0009]Drawing 8 is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera shown in drawing 7.

44 is a buck which a camera body and 51 drive a compensation means, 52 drives a correcting lens, and 53 drives the correcting lens 52 free to the inside 58p of a figure, and 58 y directions, and performs the arrow 42p of <u>drawing 7</u>, and shake compensating of 42 y directions, and, for details, mentions later.

45p and 45y are oscillating sensing devices which detect the deflection of the circumference of the arrow 46p and 46y respectively, such as an angular velocity meter and an angular accelerometer.

[0010] The output of the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y is changed into the driving target value of the compensation means 51 via the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y mentioned later, is inputted into the coil of this compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. As for a cope plate, and 56p and 56y, a permanent magnet, and 510p and 510y of 54 are coils.

[0011] <u>Drawing 9</u> is a block diagram showing the details of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and since these are the same composition, they use and explain only the arithmetic circuit 47p with the figure.

[0012]The arithmetic circuit 47p comprises the camera microcomputer 411 shown with the DC cut-off filter 48p, the low pass filter 49p, the analog digital conversion circuit (it is hereafter described as an A/D conversion circuit) 410p, the driving means 419p, and dashed line which are surrounded with a dashed dotted line. Said camera microcomputer 411 comprises the store circuit 412p, the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty changing circuit 418p. [0013]Here, the vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as the oscillating sensing device 45p, and this vibration gyroscope is driven synchronizing with one of the main switch of a camera, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera.

[0014]The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the output signal of the oscillating sensing device 45p on this output signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. This DC cut-off filter 48p It has a frequency characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 0.1 Hz or less, and influence reaches the 1–10–Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.1 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem that it will take about 10 seconds. then — since one [the main switch of a camera] — for example, — By making it small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less), the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p till 0.1 second. DC is cut in short time for about 0.1 second, and it is carrying out as [deteriorate / enlarge a damping time constant after that, sway by the DC (making it the characteristic which cuts only frequency of 0.1 Hz or less) cut-off filter 48p, and / an angular velocity signal].

[0015] The output signal of the DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified in accordance with the resolution of the A/D conversion circuit 410p by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry, and it has a noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal. The output signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411.

[0016]Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411.

[0017] Then, from one of the switch of a camera DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled 0.2 second afterward in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal. Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized 0.2 second after from one of the main switch of a camera) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, DC cut sufficient by the DC cut-off filter 414p constituted from the latter part by the digital filter is performed. Change also of the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p is attained like the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog, and it is from one of the main switch of a camera. It is further after 0.2 second. It spends for 0.2 second and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. It has filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less when 0.2 second passage is carried out, The frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz, 1 Hz, 0.5 Hz, and 0.2 Hz. [0018]However, it may not be preferred to take a photograph promptly, when a photography person half-presses the release button 43a (one [sw1]) and performs light measurement and ranging between the above-mentioned operations, to spend time, and to make a damping time constant change. Then, when such, according to a photographing condition, damping time constant change is stopped on the way. For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1 / 60 seconds by a photometry result, Since vibration-proof accuracy is not required so much when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, it is the DC cut-off filter 414p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length). Thereby, the time of damping time constant change can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance. At of course, the time of quicker shutter speed or a shorter focal distance. When the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p makes a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, it is considered as completion, and at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance, photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last. [0019]The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the output signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p according to half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a of a camera, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal. However, an integral action is not performed until damping time constant change is completed, when damping time constant change of the DC cut-off filter 414p is not completed, as mentioned above. Although omitted in drawing 9, The angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, It is changed so that the suitable quantity compensation means 51 may be driven according to the degree of deflection angle (in order for a photographing optical system to change with zoom focuses and for optic-axis eccentricity to change to the drive quantity of the compensation means 51, it is necessary to perform this amendment). [0020]Although it is a translation which sways the compensation means 51 by pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a, and it begins to drive according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful at this time so that shake compensating operation of the compensation means 51 may not start rapidly. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure. The store circuit 416p memorizes the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p synchronizing with pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the driving target value signal over the compensation means 51 of this differential circuit 417p is zero, but. An output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero (the store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2). Thereby, driving of the compensation means 51 rapidly is lost.

0.5 Hz or less, it is considered as completion (a damping time constant changing amount is

[0021] The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty changing circuit 418p. If it sways in the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51 and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, the correcting lens 52 will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power—saving of the drive power consumption of the compensation means 51, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0022] Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048", it is considered as duty "0", and at the time of "4096", it is considered as duty "100", the meantime is made division into equal parts, and duty is determined according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a power supply) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0023]The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. Are one [the drive 419 / synchronizing with one of switch sw2], and after the exposure to a film is completed, it is turned off. Even if exposure is completed, as long as the release button 43a is half-pressed (one of sw1), the integration circuit 415p is continuing integration and the store circuit 416p memorizes a new integrated output again by one of following switch sw2.

[0024]If half press of the release button 43a is stopped, the integration circuit 415p will stop the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p, and will reset this integration circuit 415p. Reset is emptying all the information with which it has integrated until now.

[0025] The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off in OFF of a main switch, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended.

[0026]When the output signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a

predetermined value, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed, and the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p is changed. For example What was the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is changed into the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and the damping time constant is again returned by predetermined time. This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output signal exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. When it is considered as the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less when it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less and the 2nd threshold is exceeded and the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it is made the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less.

[0027]When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this integration circuit 415p was once reset, and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0028]In <u>drawing 9</u>, the DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. Although it has composition which starts an operation in 0.2 second, it may not restrict to this and an operation may be started from half press of the release button 43a. In this case, the integration circuit 415p is operated from the time of damping time constant change of DC cut-off filter being completed.

[0029]Although the integration circuit 415p was also making the operation start by half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a, it may have composition which starts an operation from pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. In this case, in the store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p, necessity becomes that there is nothing.

[0030]At drawing 9, although the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are formed in the arithmetic circuit 47p, it cannot be overemphasized that these may be provided in the oscillating sensing device 45p.

[0031]Drawing 10 - drawing 12 are the figures showing the details of the compensation means 51.

In detail, the A-A sectional view of <u>drawing 10</u> and <u>drawing 12</u> of the side view which looked at <u>drawing 10</u> from the front view of the compensation means 51, and <u>drawing 11</u> (a) looked at from the direction of arrow B of <u>drawing 10</u>, and <u>drawing 11</u> (b) are the perspective views of the compensation means 51.

[0032]In drawing 10, the correcting lens 52 (as shown in drawing 11 (b), this correcting lens 52 comprises the two lenses 52a and 52b fixed to the buck 53 and the lens 52c fixed to the cope plate 54, and constitutes the group of a photographing optical system) is fixed to the buck 53. [0033]The yoke 55 of a ferromagnetic material is attached to the buck 53, and the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, such as neodium, are adsorbed and fixed to the rear face of the figure of this yoke 55 (a hidden outline shows). The three supporting spindles 53a which extend radiately from the buck 53 have fitted into the long hole 54a provided in the side attachment wall 54b of the cope plate 54.

[0034]Since the supporting spindle 53a and the long hole 54a fit in in the optic-axis 57 direction of the correcting lens 52, and backlash is not produced, as shown in <u>drawing 11</u> (a) and <u>drawing 12</u>, but the long hole 54a is prolonged in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the optic axis 57, in the optic-axis 57 direction, move regulation of the buck 53 is carried out to the cope plate 54, but. Into the flat surface which intersects perpendicularly with an optic axis, it can move freely (arrows 58p, 58y, and 58r). However, since it pulls between the pin 53b on the buck 53, and the pin 54c on a cope plate and the coil spring 59 is hung as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, it is elastically regulated in each direction (58p, 58y, 58r).

[0035]The cope plate 54 is countered at the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, and the coils 510p and 510y are attached (it gives and is [a part and] a line). arrangement of the yoke 55, the permanent magnet 56p, and the coil 510p has become like <u>drawing 11</u> (b) (the permanent magnet 56y.) If the coil 510y also sends current through the same arrangement and the coil 510p, the buck 53 will be driven in the direction of arrow 58p, and if current is sent through the coil 510y, said buck 53 will be driven to arrow 58 y direction.

[0036]And the drive quantity can be found in the balance with the load rate of the hauling coil spring 59 and the coils 510p and 510y in each direction, and the thrust produced in the relation of the permanent magnets 56p and 56y. That is, based on the current amount passed in the coils 510p and 510y, the eccentricity of the correcting lens 52 is controllable.

[0037]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]When it carries the vibration control system in a

compact camera which was explained above, the display of a vibration-proof state is indispensable. Because, since the photographic subject is observed through a taking lens, sway, the case of an one eye reflex camera, and in the case of a video camera, a user can recognize a state and a vibration-proof state, but. Since a finder optical system and a photographing optical system are separate in a compact camera, even if it makes a photographing optical system vibration-proof, a user is because a vibration-proof state cannot be recognized.

[0038]And when displaying, when a shaking hand is large, LED in a finder is blinked and there is a method of demanding cautions from a user, or swaying in a finder, projecting a locus and telling a photography person about the state of deflection as indicated by JP,1-123219,A, for example. [0039]By the way, when it is going to carry out drive controlling using the output of an oscillating sensing device also about a display in this way, the arithmetic circuit for exclusive use for it is needed, and there is a problem to which a circuit becomes complicated.

[0040]Of course, although a display may be controlled using the driving target value which drives a compensation means, it is more desirable to use another arithmetic circuit, since the characteristic of the shake signal for displaying it as the characteristic of the shake signal for performing shake compensating actually has a possibility that a display may become unstable if it is not changed.

[0041] Generally, the frequency band of a shaking hand is 1–10 Hz, and in order to calculate the deflection of such a zone correctly, the arithmetic precision in a 0.2–50–Hz zone is searched for. And in such an operation, a damping time constant becomes large extremely (the arithmetic circuit for which the signal of the low frequency which it says is 0.2 Hz is processed is called arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is large).

[0042]In the case of the arithmetic circuit which has a big damping time constant in the appearance, the recovery operation after the nonlinearity of the operation by the saturation on a circuit, etc. arises becomes very late. Therefore, when a display is controlled by such an operation, when big deflection arises suddenly, an arithmetic circuit is saturated, and there is a possibility that a display may become unstable for the time being. Therefore, as mentioned above, it is a circuit where a damping time constant is smaller as an object for a display, for example, the arithmetic circuit permitted with the arithmetic precision of a 2–50–Hz zone needed to be provided independently. (The arithmetic circuit which processes the signal of the frequency which it says in this way is 2 Hz was mentioned above [Compared with the arithmetic circuit which processes 0.2 Hz, it is called "the arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is small".])

Although the "arithmetic circuit" is called here, this is calling the "circuit" actually "not only the circuit" of analogs, such as the DC cut-off filter 48p of <u>drawing 9</u>, and the low pass filter 49p, but digital data processing like the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p. [0043]When a displaying means is established, a user is a translation which takes a photograph according to the display, but. Since vibration proof does not carry out shake compensating by an unnecessary photographing condition actually (for example, since a photographic subject is bright widely [a focal distance], when there is no fear of a shaking hand short [exposure time]), there is a possibility of having misunderstanding with failure to a display not being performed although the user will have set up the vibration control system, if a display is not driven — thereby — photography — smooth — *******

[0044](The purpose of an invention) The purpose of this invention performs control of a deflection display and shake compensating using the output of one calculating means, and it tends to provide the vibration—proof control device to which both can be operated good to proper timing and photography can be made to be advanced smoothly.

[0045]

[Means for Solving the Problem] To achieve the above objects, the invention according to claim 1 to 8, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration—proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non—photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration—proof control device is carried, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state, By performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non—photographing state to be an operation damping time

constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that, A drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, and it is considered as a vibration—proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0046]Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 9, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means. In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a nonphotographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, By making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, By resetting a computation state of said calculating means and performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state to be an arithmetic control means again made into an operating state, By starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, a drive of said displaying means is suspended and it is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0047]Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 10, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration—proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non—photographing state is performed to a photographing instrument by which this vibration—proof control device is carried, It is considered as a vibration—proof control device which has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

[0048]In a photographing instrument with a small invention given in above—mentioned claims 1—10, Since the shake compensating should carry out only at the time of photography, display driving is limited even before photography from photography preparation, a damping time constant of a calculating means is changing suitably according to a photographing sequence, and it is the composition accomplished paying attention to swaying with shake compensating, quotaing a display and being possible.

[0049]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, this invention is explained in detail based on the embodiment of a graphic display.

[0050]Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning one gestalt of operation of this invention, and differing from drawing 9 is the point that the output of the integration circuit 415p inputs into the comparison circuit 13, is measured with the reference signal 12, and the display driving circuit 11 is controlled by the result. [0051]Although the unillustrated arithmetic circuit 47y is the same as the arithmetic circuit 47p, the display driving circuit 11 is excluded and the display of deflection is performed only from the result of an operation of the arithmetic circuit 47p. This is for making circuitry brief. [0052]The DC cut-off filter 48p by which the arithmetic circuit 47p is surrounded with a dashed dotted line, the low pass filter 49p, the A/D conversion circuit 410p, the driving means 419p, and the camera microcomputer 411 (the store circuit 412p.) the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty conversion circuit 418p — having — it is constituted. [0053]The vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as

the oscillating sensing device 45p here, A vibration gyroscope is driven according to release button half press (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw1) of the camera which is the instructing operation for making a camera shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-

photographing state, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera. [0054]The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the shake signal from the oscillating sensing device 45p on this signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. DC cut-off filter 48p of drawing 1 The signal with a frequency of 0.2 Hz or less has a frequency characteristic to omit, and influence reaches the 1 thru/or 10-Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.2 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem which takes about 5 seconds.

[0055]then — from one of switch sw1 — for example, — Make the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less) till 0.05 second. A DC component in short time for about 0.1 second, [cut and] It carries out for enlarging a damping time constant after that (characteristic which cuts only the frequency of 0.1 Hz or less), and sways by the DC cut-off filter 48p, and the angular velocity signal is kept from deteriorating.

[0056] The output of said DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry according to A/D resolution, and the noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal is cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal.

[0057]The signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411. Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411. Then, from one of for example, switch sw1 0.15 DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled after the second in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal. [0058]Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (one of a camera main switch to 0.15 not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized after the second) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, the DC cut-off filter 414p which comprised a digital filter in the latter part is performing sufficient DC cut.

[0059]the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p as well as the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog changes so that change is possible — from one of switch sw1 from [after 0.2 second] — further — 0.15 — second expense — it carries out and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of switch sw1. 0.15 When second passage is carried out, it is filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less, and the frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz and 2 Hz.

[0060] The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p synchronizing with the DC cut-off filter 414p, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal.

[0061]Although omitted in drawing 1, the angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, and it is changed so that a suitable quantity compensation means may drive according to the degree of deflection angle. (A photographing optical system changes with zoom focuses, and) The camera microcomputer 411 with the necessity of performing this amendment since optic—axis eccentricity changes to the drive quantity of a compensation means is from one of switch sw1. 0.35 Second passage is carried out. After waiting to complete thoroughly the damping time constant change of the DC cut—off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, the display driving circuit 11 is driven, and it sways to a photography person, and a state is displayed.

[0062]As shown in drawing 2, here a display style in the finder 14 for example, the display 16 of the shaking hand superimposed by LED15, When the angle (output of the integration circuit 415p) of a shaking hand becomes more than predetermined, he is trying to make it blink, When the output and the reference signal 12 of the integration circuit 415p are compared in the comparison circuit 13 and the output of the integration circuit 415p exceeds the reference signal 12, the camera microcomputer 411 carries out intermittent driving (for example, 4 Hz) of the display driving circuit 11.

[0063]In drawing 2, the mask 17 is formed in order to prepare floodlighting of LED15 to specified

shape. Thus, since the display is set as the characteristic of DC-cutting and integrating with the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p bordering on 2 Hz, the operation damping time constant is small, big deflection arises, and when a circuit is saturated, the display with recovery sufficient [early and a feel] is performed. [0064]Next, if pushing out (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw2) of the shutter release button which is operation for making a camera shift to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state is performed, the camera microcomputer 411 will stop the drive of the display driving circuit 11 first. Subsequently, from one of switch sw2 0.05 The damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz), after a second. [0065]Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC

[0066]And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second it changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz. That is, compared with 2 Hz which is filter characteristics eventually set as the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p at the time of one of switch sw1, it is set as a big damping time constant, and becomes the characteristic suitable for amending a shaking hand.

cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1~10–Hz shaking

[0067] Then, although it is a translation which sways and begins to drive a compensation means (equivalent to the compensation means 51, such as <u>drawing 8</u>) according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful so that shake compensating operation of a compensation means may not start rapidly at this time. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure.

[0068] The store circuit 416p is from one of switch sw2. When damping time constant change in 0.3 second (i.e., the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p) is completed, the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the compensation means driving target value signal of the differential circuit 417p is zero, but an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2)

Thereby, driving of a compensation means rapidly is lost.

[0069] The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty alteration means 418p. If it sways in the coil of a compensation means and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, a correcting lens will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power—saving of the drive power consumption of a compensation means, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0070] Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048" in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, duty sets duty to "100" at the time of "0" and "4096", makes the meantime division into equal parts, and determines duty according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a battery) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0071] The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil of a compensation means, and performs shake compensating. The driving means 419p is from one of switch sw2. 0.30 A drive is suspended, after starting a drive after a second and completing the exposure to a film. That is, shake compensating is started synchronizing with an output being performed more nearly continuously [the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p] than zero.

[0072]After exposure, after stopping a compensation means, the integration circuit 415p resets by stopping the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p. Reset is changing the

filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the DC cut characteristic bordering on 10 Hz, and also making the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integrator 415p into the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 10 Hz. The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off at this time, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended. [0073]When the signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a predetermined value at the time in front of the ON operation of switch sw2, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed and the DC cut-off filter 414p and the last attainment damping time constant of the integration circuit 415p are changed in one of switch sw2. For example, are final. What was due to be changed into the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is made restriction by the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less.

[0074] This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. It restricts to the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less, when the 2nd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and when the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less. When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this circuit was once reset and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0075]In the above-mentioned composition, it is at least from one of switch sw2. 0.35 If second passage is not carried out, the driving means 419p will not be driven but, as for exposure, a release time lag will become large later than the time. So, when such, according to a photographing condition, operation of the driving means 419p is carried out early. [0076]In this embodiment, a means to judge how much vibration control systems are required is formed, For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1/60 by a photometry result, and when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, Since it is not required so much, vibration-proof accuracy is the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.5 Hz or less, the operation of the driving means 419p is permitted. (The driving starting timing of the driving means 419p is controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length) Thereby, the time to correction driving can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance.

[0077]At the time of of course more quick shutter speed or a shorter focal distance, when the characteristic of DC filter 414p and the characteristic of the integration circuit 415p make a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, they permit the drive of the driving means 419p, and a compensation means is operated, Photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance.

[0078]From <u>drawing 3</u>, <u>drawing 6</u> is operation of the camera microcomputer 411 in one gestalt of operation of this invention a shown flow chart, and this flow, It is started from the state where the main switch of the camera was made one, and always circulates through the loop of a flow, and this flow is ended when the main switch of a camera is turned OFF.

[0079]Whether this inventions of this flow, such as operation which shows only the important section for explanation and actually lets out a body tube from the collapsing position at the time of main-switch one to a standby position, battery check operation, zoom operation, being direct, and operation of the portion not changing are excluded.

[0080]In drawing 3, by step #1001, it stands by, and when one [this switch sw1], he follows one of switch sw1 to step #1002. Here, in this embodiment, operation in which a camera shifts one [switch sw1] to a photographing state from a non-photographing state is called.

[0081]In the following step #1002, the strength of the light is measured to a photographic subject, and the memory value corresponding to [calculate exposure time from the sensitivity of a film or the luminosity of a photographing optical system or] a photometry value is pulled out and calculated. The distance to a photographic subject is ranged. It asks for whether at the time of exposure, the characteristic needs shake compensating how to be required again, necessity and by the photographing focal length at the time of the ON operation of switch sw1, and the found exposure time.

[0082]When a focal distance is short as mentioned above, and exposure time is also short, shake compensating is unnecessary and shake compensating is required, but. When accuracy is not so much needed (when exposure time is not so long), they are the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p. It is not necessary to make it the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 0.2 Hz. Therefore, before the damping time

constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is thoroughly changed from one of switch sw2 (characteristic of 0.2 Hz), it may expose.

[0083]So, in step #1002, not only the necessity of shake compensating but how much the shake compensating characteristic is required, and it is asking for what which time should just change the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p by for that purpose (when does it go into exposure operation?).

[0084]In the following step #1003, it judges whether a camera is the mode in which shake compensating is performed, when having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating, it progresses to step #1004, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1032. When it progresses to step #1004, electric power is supplied to the vibration gyroscope which are the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y, and angular velocity detection is made to start. At this time, simultaneously, electric power is supplied also about the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and it changes into the state in which an operation is possible. (The arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y may be set as the state in which an operation is possible from one of the main switch of a camera) At the following step #1005, it is after that. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is for being made not to calculate until the output of a vibration gyroscope is stabilized. In step #1006 continuing, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p is changed into fossete size. Step #1006 makes the DC cut-off filter 48p in detail the small operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of the damping time constant of attenuating 10 Hz or less, and it is at this step #1006. It is set as the operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of attenuating 0.2 Hz or less. That is, the DC offset ingredient superimposed on a vibration gyroscope is attenuated at an early stage by making the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the characteristic that a damping time constant is small, in the standby time of above-mentioned step #1005 established since the signal of a vibration gyroscope is unstable.

[0085]Since the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are publicly known analog linear circuits, of course, the angular velocity signal which the DC component decreased from the low pass filter 49p when the signal was inputted into the DC cut-off filter 48P, and also the high frequency noise decreased is outputted. The signal of the low pass filter 49p is quantized through A/D 410p from this time, and it is inputted into the camera microcomputer 411. [0086]At the following step #1007, it is further. It stands by for 0.1 second. The DC cut-off filter 48 is an analog filter, and this is for eliminating the influence of the dielectric absorption of a capacitor, etc. And the value in this time of the angular velocity signal incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411 in the following step #1008 is memorized in the store circuit 412p. And as mentioned above, from the differential circuit 413p, the peculiar DC offset ingredient of the arithmetic circuit of the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p is roughly cut by making the output in this time into zero. At the following step #1009, it is further. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is provided so that operation of the above-mentioned store circuit 412p and operation of the following step may not lap.

[0087]Next, it progresses to step #1010 of drawing 4, one [here / switch sw2] is judged, when one, it progresses to step #1022 of drawing 5, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1011. According to this embodiment, one of switch sw2 is called operation in which a camera shifts to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state.

[0088] Although it flows into a step suitable for a next flow displaying deflection, the above—mentioned step #1010 was provided in order to make it put into an exposure sequence immediately, for example to the case (breath aggressiveness) where the time from one of switch sw1 to one of switch sw2 is short.

[0089]If it progresses to step #1011, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p will be changed. The method of this change cuts a low-frequency component bordering on 10 Hz, as mentioned above, and it lowers the frequency of the cut boundary with which a filter is integrated every 50msec with 5 Hz and 2 Hz from the filter characteristics which integrate with a high frequency component. And it stands by for 0.15 second in the following step #1012. This is because it is carrying out as [go / to the following step] until damping time constant change of the above-mentioned DC cut-off filter 414 and the integration circuit 415p is completed. The display driving circuit 11 is operated and a display is controlled by the following step #1013 to lighting and blink according to swing quantity.

[0090]Next, it progresses to step #1014, it stands by until one of switch sw2 is performed here, and it progresses to step #1017 by one of this switch SW2. When ON operation of this switch sw2 is not performed, it progresses to step #1015, Judge whether switch sw1 was turned off,

when turned off, progress to step #1016, reset the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and. The electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it returns to step #1001 of drawing 3. When switch sw1 is not turned off by the above-mentioned step #1015, it circulates through step #1014 ->#1015 and the one input of switch sw2 is stood by. [0091]If one of switch sw2 is judged in the above-mentioned step #1014, it will progress to step #1017, and the operation which drives the lens for focus adjustments in an optical axis direction based on the distance measurement value calculated by the above-mentioned step #1002, and doubles a focus with a photographic subject is started. In the midst of performing this operation, progress to step #1018 and it is judged whether shake compensating (IS) is required by the result searched for by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, In being unnecessary, progress to step #1019 and it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it progresses to step #1032 of drawing 3.

[0092]Namely, when shake compensating is unnecessary, a vibration control system stops the function after a photographing state (one of sw2), and a deflection display is turned off, and shake compensating is not started at the time of photography.

[0093]When shake compensating is required, it progresses to step #1020 from step #1018, and the operation of the display driving circuit 11 is stopped, and a display is turned off. And it stands by for 0.05 second in the following step #1021. This is for carrying out as [lap / the operation of the following step and the operation on an electric circuit].

[0094]In step #1022 of continuing drawing 5, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz). Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1–10–Hz shaking hand. And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second It changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz.

[0095]Only the time t1 stands by in the following step #1023. t1 is concerned with the shake compensating characteristic for which it asked by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, For example, when high-precision shake compensating is required (when a photographing focal length is long and exposure time is also long) Stand by for 0.25 second and DC cut-off filter 414p, The filter characteristics of the integration circuit 415p are changed to the last (bordering on 0.2 Hz, it and). [DC-] time the characteristic and shake compensating accuracy which find the integral are low — t1 — for example, — It is set as 0.1 second, and even if the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p are still changing a damping time constant, it is made to progress to the following step #1024. Since a release time lag can be lessened by this in the case of a bright photographic subject of deflection which is reliable and a release time lag becomes long conversely at the time of a dark photographic subject, photography is performed after the operation deflection accompanying the ON operation of switch sw2 is settled.

[0096]In the following step #1024, it stands by until the lens drive for focus doubling started by the above—mentioned step #1017 is completed, and when focus doubling is completed, it progresses to step #1025. And the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized by the store circuit 416p this step #1025 at this time. And the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p and the signal of the store circuit 416p is searched for by the differential circuit 417p. For that reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 in this time are equal, the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p serves as zero, and an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2) Thereby, it is lost that the compensation means 53 drives rapidly at the time of the drive of the compensation means in the following step.

[0097]In the following step #1026, the drive of a compensation means is started based on the output of the differential circuit 417p. And it is 0.05 at the following step #1027. Second standby is carried out. This is for standing by until the drive of a compensation means is stabilized. In

step #1028 of continuing drawing 6, it exposes by opening and closing a shutter based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And when exposure is completed, it progresses to step #1029, and the shake compensating drive of a compensation means is suspended. In step #1030, like the above-mentioned step #1016, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p is reset to an initial state (small damping time constants, such as 10 Hz), and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended.

[0098]In the following step #1031, if it stands by until switch sw1 is turned off, and this switch sw1 turns off, it will return to step #1001 of drawing 3.

[0099]When not having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating in <u>drawing 1</u> step #1003, as mentioned above, it progresses to step #1032, and exposes by opening and closing a shutter like the above-mentioned step #1028 based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And if it progresses to step #1033, it stands by till switch sw1 and this switch sw1 turns off when exposure is completed, it will return to step #1001.

[0100]It explains to the last below, taking into consideration correspondence with each means of this invention of a statement to each claim about the effect of the above-mentioned embodiment.

[0101]1) The oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y which detect deflection, and this oscillating sensing device 45p and the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y which calculate 45y output, The compensation means (51 shown to the drawing 8) which amends deflection based on the output of these arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, In the camera which has a displaying means (the indicator (LED15 grade) which performs the display of the display driving circuit 11 or the display 16 is comprised) which displays deflection based on the output of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, The DC cut-off filter 48p provided in said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y when one [switch sw1], Specifically attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, and if one [it changes into the 1st damping time constant that has fossete size and filter characteristics which integrate with high frequency and / switch sw2], the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, It is the 3rd damping time constant (bordering on 10 Hz, low frequency is attenuated and) smaller than this 1st damping time constant about said 1st damping time constant. If one [the operation damping time constant control means (camera microcomputer 411) which changes high frequency into the filter characteristics with which it integrates, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant (filter characteristics which attenuate low frequency bordering on 0.2 Hz, and integrate with high frequency) larger after that again than the 1st damping time constant, and switch sw1], If one [the display 16 which said displaying means was operated and was shown in drawing 2 is made to perform and / switch sw2], he stops and is trying for the operation of said displaying means to drive said compensation means.

[0102]If one [switch sw2] in order to prevent performing that the mistaken deflection display is performed in detail and mistaken shake compensating, The operation of said displaying means is controlling the activation sequence of said operation damping time constant control means and a drive control means to stop, and to change the 1st damping time constant of the account of back to front into the 3rd damping time constant smaller than this 1st damping time constant, and to drive said compensation means.

[0103]And judge whether shake compensating (IS) is required, in being unnecessary, it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the display by a displaying means is turned OFF, and it is made to consider a compensation means as as at OFF. He is trying for a judgment to judge whether the above-mentioned shake compensating (IS) is required by at least one of the swing quantity of a focal distance, exposure time, and a camera.

[0104] After photography is completed, said 2nd damping time constant is used as an early damping time constant and a concrete target at the 3rd damping time constant etc. (in order to enable DC cut of the initial output of an oscillating sensing device for a short time), and he is trying to suspend the drive of a compensation means.

[0105]Making small the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p which are established in the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, Since considering the frequency band of a shaking hand it is equal to resetting substantially said DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, also as follows, it is put in another way.

[0106]That is, if one [if one / switch sw1 /, said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y will be made

into an operating state, and / switch sw2], The arithmetic control means (camera microcomputer 411) which resets the computation state of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and is again made into an operating state, When one [switch sw1], said displaying means is made to drive, and if one [switch sw2], the drive of said displaying means is suspended and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which drives said compensation means.

[0107]In order to ensure a photographing sequence, without each operation lapping, when 1st operation (one of switch sw1) of directing the shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It is late for said 1st operation (#1001), and said displaying means is operated (#1013), It is late for the operation, a compensation means is made to drive (#1026) and it is late for the drive of this compensation means, and a shutter is opened (#1028) and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which makes a photograph take by driving.

[0108]By these composition, deflection display and shake compensating can be respectively realized in the proper characteristic in one arithmetic circuit, and both can operate good to proper timing, and still smoother photography came to be advanced.
[0109]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention, control of a deflection display and shake compensating is performed using the output of one calculating means, and the vibration—proof control device which operating both good to proper timing and making photography advanced smoothly cuts can be provided.

[Translation done.]

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning the 1st gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a lineblock diagram for explaining shake compensating in the camera of <u>drawing 1</u>.

[Drawing 3] It is a flow chart which shows a part of operation of the main part of the camera of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4] It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 3.

[Drawing 5] It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6] It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 5.

Drawing 7 It is a perspective view showing the entire configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 8] It is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 9]It is a block diagram showing the electric constitution of the main part of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 10] It is a front view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

[Drawing 11] It is the figure seen from the A-A section and the direction of arrow B of drawing 10.

[Drawing 12] It is a perspective view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

11 Display driving circuit

15 LED

45p (45y) Oscillating sensing device

47p (47y) Camera microcomputer

48p (48y) DC cut-off filter

49p (49y) Low pass filter

414p (414y) DC cut-off filter

419p (419y) Driving means

[Translation done.]

(19) 日本国格群庁 (JP)

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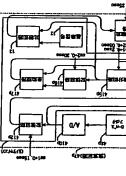
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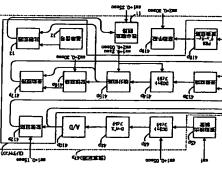
(67) [現形]

【限題】 振れ表示と扱れ補正の制御を一つの賃貸手段 の出力を用いて行うと共に、両者を適正なタイミングで 良好に作動させ、撮影を円滑に進めさせる。

作swlが行われることにより、複動検出手段45pの 【解佚年段】 防垣制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に対 り、非撮影状態から撮影節偏状態への移行を指示する様 出力を債算する債算年段47 pの時定数を摂1の時定数 に変更し、撮影準備状態から撮影状態への移行を指示す る操作が行われることにより、資算手段の時定数を第3 の時度数に変更し、その後第2の時度数まで変更する故 算時定数制御手段と、非撮影状態から撮影事舗状態への 移行を指示する操作sw2が行われることにより、表示 年後11の局勢を開始し、協助整備状態から撮影状態へ の移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前配表示 年段の駆動を停止すると共に、前記補正年段の駆動を開

竹する年段411とを有する。





[特許請求の範囲]

境出手段の出力を演算する演算手段と、玻璃算手段の出 力を基に扱れを補正する補正手段と、前配資算手段の出 力を基に扱れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する防援 【請求項1】 振れを検出する複動検出手段と、核複製 恵御被置において、 舷防板制御装置が搭載される機影装置に対し、非撮影状 額から植財類種状類への移行を指示する操作が行われる ことにより、前記資算手段の時定数を第1の時定数に変 **買し、紅記御房邸値状態から撮影状態への移行を指示す** る操作が行われることにより、前配資算手段の時定数を 第3の時定数に変更し、その後第2の時定数まで変更す る資質時点数虧御手段と、非撮影状態から撮影準値状態 への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前配表 **示手段の駆動を開始し、前記撮影準備状態から撮影状態** への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、 前配表 **示手段の駆動を停止すると共に、前記補正手段の駆動を** 開始する駆動制御手段とを有することを特徴とする防御 **玄智狱町**

【請求項2】 前記資算時定数制御手段は、非撮影状態 の時定数に変更し、その後前配第1の時定数より大きい 第2の時定数に変更することを特徴とする請求項1に記 とにより、前配資算手段の時定数を小から大に変更して 析記第1の時定数にし、前記撮影準備状態から撮影状態 **への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前配数** 算手段の時定数を前配第1の時定数より小さい前配第3 から衝影準備状態への移行を指示する操作が行われるい 数の防接制御装置。

定数制御手段が前記核漢算手段の時定数を前配第2の時 動制御手段が前配補正手段の駆動を開始するように、前 記漢算時定数期御手段と前記駆動制御手段を制御する制 御手段を有することを特徴とする請求項1又は2に記載 【韓米瓜3】 「有的協助等権状験がの協助状態への体作 を指示する操作が行われることにより、前配駆動制御手 段が前記表示年段の駆動を停止し、その後に前記資算時 定数に変更し、核第2の時定数に変更されると、前配駆 の防御制御装配。

【指水項4】 前記漢算時定数制御手段は、前記漢算手 段の構成要素であるDCカットフィルタと積分回路の時 定数を変更するものであり、

収扱させ、高周波数は積分するフィルタ特性とするもの であることを特徴とする諸水項1~3の何れかに記載の り、前記第3の時定数は、10Hzを境に低周波数は減 套させ、高周波数は積分するフィルタ特性とするもので あり、帕記第2の時定数は、 0.2H z を境に低圏被数は 前配第1の時定数は、2 Hzを境に低圏波数は複套さ **せ、高周波数は積分するフィルタ特性とするものであ** 花板制御茶面。

【韓水項 5 】 前記撮影装置の現在の状態が前記補正年 段を駆動して扱れ補正することを必要とする状態か否か

を判定する防援判定手段を有し、

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する操作が行われることにより、桁配資算時定数制御手 役は前記資算手段の時定数を変更し、前記駆動制御手段 最影状態への移行を指示する操作が行われた場合に、前 日防仮判定手段が扱れ補正は不要であると判定していれ 匈手段を制御する制御手段を有することを特徴とする路 5.掛合に、非撮影状態から撮影節備状態への移行を指示 は荷記表示手段の題動を開始し、荷記観影響編状態から **疾表示手段の駆動を停止した後も前記補正手段の駆動は** 下わないように、机配資質時定数制御手段と前配配動制 析配防援判定手段が扱れ補正は不要であると判定してい 式、前記駆動制御手段は前記扱示手段の駆動を停止し、 **女項1に記載の防御制御装置。**

を基に、前記撮影装置の現在の状態が前配補正手段を駆 【精水項6】 前配防坂判定手段は、前配撮影装置にお ける撮影体点距離と露光時間と撮影準備状態の時の前記 般影装置の扱れ量のいずれか吹いはそれらの超み合わせ **かして扱れ補正することを必要とする状態か否かを判定** 5度算時定数制御手段は前配質算手段の時定数を前配類 1の時定数よりも小さい初期の時定数に変更し、前配題 動制御手段は前記補正手段の駆動を停止することを特徴 **げることを仲徴とする韓水項5に記載の防扱制御製配** とする情水項1~6の何れかに記載の防援制御装置。

間にカットできるような小さな時定数に設定されている 【路水道8】 前記初期の時定数は、前記複動検出手段 【精水項9】 扱れを検出する短動検出手段と、核接動 の起動初期においてその出力に宜畳するDC成分を短時 ことを特徴とする請求項7に記載の防坂制御装置。

貧出手段の出力を慎算する資算手段と、核資算手段の出 力を基に振れを補正する補正手段と、前配漬算手段の出 力を基に扱れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する防服 動御被置において、

ことにより、前記資算手段を作動状態にし、前記撮影準 ことにより、前記漢算手段の漢算状態をリセットし、再 を開始する駆動制御手段とを有することを特徴とする防 **放防板制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に対し、非撮影状** 開状態から撮影状態への移行を指示する操作が行われる び作動状態にする演算制御手段と、非撮影状態から撮影 9、前記表示手段の駆動を開始し、前記撮影準備状態か り、前記表示手段の駆動を停止し、前記補正手段の駆動 関から撮影準備状態への移行を指示する操作が行われる ら撮影状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることによ 準備状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることによ

出力を基に扱れの状態を表示する表示年段とを有する防 【隋末項10】 扱れを検出する援助検出手段と、厳援 助検出手段の出力を両算する両算手段と、酸資算手段の 出力を基に扱れを補正する補正手段と、前配賃算手段の 仮制御被置において、 3

政防援制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に対し、非撮影状 数から撮影即編状数への移行を指示する第1の操作が行 われた場合、核第1の操作から遅れて前記表示甲段を限 動し、放表示手段の駆動から遅れて前記補正手段を駆動 し、貸相正年段の駆動かる遅れて前配撮影装置に設ける **たたシャック的がか略動して撮影を行わせる函動制御手** 段を有することをや散とする防援制御装置。 [発明の詳細な説明]

[000]

[発明の属する技術分野] 本発明は、小粒の撮影装置に 具備される防護制御装置の改良に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】現在のカメラは韓田決定やピント合せ等 め、カメラ操作に未給な人でも撮影失敗を起こす可能性 の撮影にとって重要な作業は全て自動化されているた は野林に少なくなっている。

[0003]また、最近では、カメラに加わる年援れを **坊ぐシステムも研究されており、撮影者の撮影ミスを瞭** 略する原因は殆ど無くなってきている。 【0004】にこむ、年頃れか防ぐシステムについて簡 単に説明する。

摂助するためには、第1に、カメラの複動を正確に検出 し、第2に、年頃れによる光軸変化を補圧することが必 【0005】値形容のカメラの単版れは、函数数として **通常1Hェないし10Hェの複動であるが、シャッタの** レリーメ呼点においてこのような中扱れを起こしても像 頃れの無い写真を撮影可能とするための基本的な考えと して、上記年頃九によるカメラの損勢を検出し、その検 従って、カメヲ協れが生じても像版れが生じない写真を 田倉に行じた権圧レンメを収位されなけたばならない。 取となる。

ト、この後田信仰に超んや、御防光智を属うさせる植形 【0006】にの複動(カメラ版化)の検出は、原理的 にいえば、加強度、角加強度、角強度、角変位等を検出 する協九検出センサと、カメラ協九補正の為にその出力 を適宜漢算処理する漢算部を具備した援助検出装置をか メラに搭載することによって行うことができる。そし 年段を駆動させて像優れ抑制が行われる。

【0007】 図工は防援システムを有するコンパクトカ p, 42yで示すカメラ模倣れ及び模擬れに対し版れ価 メラの外越斡収図であり、光軸41に対して矢印42 正を行う機能を有している。

ーメボタン、436はモードダイヤル(メインスイッチ を含む) 、43cはリトラクタブルストロボ、43dは [0008] 尚、カメタ本体43の中で、43aはレリ ファインが低たわる。

[0009] 図8は、図2に示したカメラの内部構成を 段、52は植足フンズ、53は植田フンズ52を図中5 8 p, 58 y 方向に自在に駆動して図7の矢印42 p, **示す館提図であり、44はカメラ本体、51は補正年**

Cは後述する。45p, 45yは各々矢印46p, 46 y 回りの扱れを検出する角速度計や角加速度計等の振動 4.2.y 方向の頒れ補正を行う支持枠であり、詳細につい

[0010] 板動検出装置45p, 45yの出力は後述 **げる複算回路47p,47yを介して補正手段51の駆 動目標値に変換され、酸補正年段51のコイルに入力し** に扱れ補正を行う。尚、54は地板、56p,56ヶは **水久磁石、510p,510gはコイルである。** 【0011】図<u>9</u>は時記資料回路47p,47yの特徴 を示すプロック図であり、これらは同様な構成である為 に同図では枚算回路47pのみを用いて説明する。

13p、DCカットフィルタ414p、積分回路415 る、DCカットフィルタ48p、ローパスフィルタ49 b、アナログ・ディジタル変換回路(以下、A/D変換 回路と記す)410p、駆動手段419p及び破換で示 ナカメラマイコン411より構成される。また、前配カ メラセイコン411は、記録回路412p、樹敷回路4 p、配信回路416p、差勒回路417p、PWMデュ [0012] 賃貸回路47pは、一点税扱にて囲まれ ーティ変更回路418pで構成される。

[0013] ここでは、複動検出数菌45pとして、カ り、歓遊動ジャイロはガメシのメインスイッチのオンと 同期して駆動され、カメラに加わる扱れ角速度の検出を メラの扱れ角速度を検出する援助ジャイロを用いてお

出力信号に重要しているDCパイアス成分がカットされ 5。このDCカットフィルタ48pは 0.1H z 以下の周 ラに加わる1~10Hzの手扱九周波教帯域には影響が トされるまでには 10秒近くかかってしまうという問題 **がある。そこで、カメラのメインスイッチがオンされて** から例えば 0.1秒まではDCカットフィルタ48pの時 **宣数を小さく(例えば10Hz以下の周波数の信号をカ** ットする特性にする) しておく事で、0.1秒位の短い時 [0014] 擬勲検出装置45pの出力信号は、アナロ グ回路で構成されるDCカットフィルタ48pにより酸 放数の信号をカットする周波数特性を有しており、カメ 4.5 pから扱れ信号が入力されてから完全にDCがカッ カットフィルタ48pにより扱れ角油度信号が劣化しな MでDCをカットし、その後に時定数を大きくして(3.1Hz以下の周改数のみカットする幹性にして) DC 3.1Hェ以下をカットする特性にすると、複動検出装置 及ばないようになっている。しかしながら、この様に

9 A/D変換回路4 1 0 p の分解館にあわせて適宜増幅 されると共に、扱れ角滋度信号に瓜母する高周故のノイ ズをカットされる。これは、頃れ角速度信号をカメラマ イコン411に入力する時のA/D変換回路410pの 7 ナログ回路で構成されるローパスフィルタ49pによ [0015] DCカットフィルタ48pの出力信号は、

サンプリングが接れ角速度信号のノイズにより能み殴り 49 pの出力信号は、A/D変換回路410 pによりサ が起きるのを避ける為である。また、ローパスフィルタ ンプリングされてカメラマイコン411に取り込まれ [0016] DCカットフィルタ48pによりDCパイ パスフィルタ49pの増幅により再びDCパイアス成分 が扱れ角滋度信号に重畳している為に、カメラをイコン アス成分はカットされている取でわるが、その後のロー 411内において再度DCカットを行う必要がある。

為、この補正を行う必要がある)。

[0017] そこで、例えばカメラのスイッチのオンか 為に(カメラのメインスイッチのオンから 0.2秒後に配 く、実際の手版わも含まれている為)、後段でデジタル フィルタにより構成されたDCカットフィルタ414p にて十分な口のカットを行っている。この口のカットフ イルタ414pの時応数もアナログのDCカットフィル ンスイッチのオンから 0.2秒後から更に 0.2秒費やして その時定数を徐々に大きくしている。具体的には、この DCカットフィルタ414pはメインスイッチのオンか ら 0.2秒程過した時には10Hz以下の周波数をカット するフィルタ特性を有しており、その後50msec年にフ **う。 地、この勢作では大権的なDCカットしが出来ない** タ48pと同様に変更可能になっており、カメラのメイ ら 0.2秒後にサンプリングされた扱れ角速度信号を配憶 回路412pで配倒し、独勢回路413pにより配価値 と扱れ角速度信号の差を求めることでDCカットを行 憶された扱れ角選度信号の中にはD C成分ばかりでな イルタでカットする周波数を5Hz, 1Hz, 0.5H z, 0.2Hzと下げていく。

して時定数変更を行う事が好ましくない場合もある。そ 以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点 の時は、時定数が最後まで変更完了するまで撮影を禁止 [0018] 但し、上記整作の覧に衝影者がレリーズが タン43gを半押し(s wlをオン)して創光,劇距を 行った時は直ちに撮影を行う可能性があり、時間を費や こで、その様な時は撮影条件に応じて時定数変更を途中 で中止する。例えば、倒光結果により撮影シャッタスピ 一ドが1/60秒となる事が判明し、撮影魚点距離が1 DCカットフィルタ414pは 0.5H2以下の周彼数を (シャッタスピードと撮影焦点距離の積により時定数変 **贝量を制御する)。これにより、時定数変更の時間を組** 稿、より遠いシャッタスピード、吹いはより短い焦点距 痛の時は、DCカットフィルタ414pの特性は1Hz で兇丁とし、より違いシャックスピード,長い焦点蹈艦 50mの時には防板の精度はさほど要求されない為に、 格でき、シャッタチャンスを優先する事が出来る。勿 カットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で完了とする

【0019】積分回路415pは、カメラのレリーズボ タン43aの半押し(sw1のオン)に応じてDCカッ

角度に応じて適切な最補正手段51を駆動するように変 トフィルタ414pの時定数変更が完了していない時に <u>四9</u>では省略しているが、積分された角度信号はその時 の焦点距離,被写体距離情報により適宜増幅され、振れ トフィルタ414pの出力信号の積分を始め、角速度信 Bを角度信号に変換する。 但し、前述した様にDCカッ は時定数変更が完了するまで積分動作を行わない。尚、 気される (メームフォーカスにより損別光学系が変化 し、補正手段51の駆動量に対し光軸偏心量が変わる

作が危激に始まらない様に注意する必要がある。 配塩回 路416p及び遊動回路417pは、この対策の為に設 は、積分回路415pの信号と記憶回路416pの信号 の差を求める。その為、スイッチsw2のオン時の苦動 17 pの補正手段51に対する駆動目標値信号はゼロで あるが、その後ゼロより連続的に出力が行われる(配像 回路416pはスイッチsw2のオン時点の積分信号を 原点にする役割となる)。これにより、補正手段51は **ロオン)で補正手段51を扱れ角度信号に応じて駆動し** 始める駅であるが、この時、補正手段51の扱れ補正動 回路417pの二つの信号入力は等しく、核差勢回路4 [0020] レリーメボタン43aの粧し切り(sw2 けられている。 記憶回路416pは、 レリーメボタン4 3gの椊し釣り(sw2のオン)に同扱して複分回路4 15pの振れ角度信号を記憶する。差勒回路417p も数に駆動される事が無くなる。

【0021】発動回路417pからの目標値信号は、P WMデューティ変更回路418pに入力される。 補正手 **殴51のコイル510p(<u>図8</u>参照)には振れ角度に対 おした毎圧吹いは電流を印加すれば、補正レンズ52は** その扱れ角度に対応して駆動される飲であるが、補正手 段51の駆動消費電力及びコイルの駆動トランジスタの 省電力化の為にはPWM駆動が望ましい。

pは、目標値に応じてコイル駆動デューディを変更して 値ばかりではなく、その時のカメラの撮影条件(塩度や カメラの姿勢, 色原の状態) によって笛かく慰御して精 [0022] そこで、PWMデューティ変更回路418 独勢回路417pの目標値が「2048」の時にはデュ 「100」とし、その間を等分にしてデューティを目標 値に応じて決定していく。尚、デューティの決定は目標 いる。例えば、周波数が20KHzのPWMにおいて、 **ーティ「0」とし、「4096」の時にはデューティ** 度良い扱れ補正が行われるようにする。

ル510p (図8参照) に印加して扱わ補正を行う。 騒 れ、フィルムへの露光が終了するとオフされる。又、耳 は、PWMドライバ等の公知の駆動手段419pに入力 動状菌419はスイッチsw2のオンに同期してオンさ 【0023】PWMデューティ変更回路418pの出力 され、核駆動手段419pの出力を補正手段51のコイ 光が終了したもレリーズボタン43gが半細し(sw1 9

時間2002-365686

のオン)されている短り積分回路415gは積分を推続しており、次のスイッチsw2のオンで再び配復回路415gが終たな積分出力を記憶する。

[0024] レリーズボタン43aの半部しを止めると、積分回路415pはDCカットフィルタ414pの出力の確分を止め、軟積分回路415pのリセットを行う。リセットとは、今まで積分してきた情報をすべて空にて各事である。

【0025】メインスイッチのオンで運動技出設置45 pがオフされ、防御シーケンスは終了する。

[0027] X、銀分回路415pの出力が非常に大きくなった時には、模部分回路415pを一旦サセットして解算上の数ち(オーバーフロー)を防止している。[0028] 図9[において、DCガットフィルタ414pはメインスイッチのオンから 0.2秒後に存職を開始する構成になっているが、これに限るものではなく、レリーズボグソ43aの半押しより作動を開始しても良い、この整合は口Cカットフィルタの時応数変更が治了した時点より複分回路415pを作動される。

[0029] X、指分回路4160もレリーズボタン43の中坪し(***)のインで作動を開始させていたが、レリーズボタン43の存し切り(***2のオン)より作動を開始する構成にしても良い、この場合には、配信回路4160及び整節回路4170は必要無くな

[0030]<u>図9</u>では、球算回路47p内に、DCカットフィルタ48p及びローバスフィルタ48pを設けてトマイルタ48pを設けているが、これらは短砂袋出殺屋45p内に設けられても良いのは言うまでもない。

[0031] <u>図10~図12</u>は、植正年段51の詳細を 示す図であり、群しくは、<u>図10</u>は補正年段51の正面 図、図11(a)は図1<u>0</u>の矢印3方向より見た側面 図、図11(b)は図1<u>0</u>のA-A貯画図、図12は補 正年段51の前掲図である。 [0032]<u>図1の</u>において、権圧レンズ52 (図<u>17.1</u>(b)に元十様に、この権圧レンズ52は、実時や53に困难される二枚のセンズ52a、52bと、超版54に回避されるフンズ52。により成り、超数光学学の群に固定されるフンズ52。により成り、超数光学学の

を構成している)は、実特や53に固定される。 [0033] 実特や53には強磁性材料のヨーク55数 歌件けられ、 岐3ーク55の同図の裏面にはネオジウム 等の永久母石56p, 56ヶが設着固定(かくれ線で示 す)されている。又、実存や53から放射状に延出する 3本の支持輪53 aは地版54の側壁54bに設けられ た長孔54aに嵌合している。 [0034] <u>図11</u>(a), <u>図12</u>に示す様に、支持軸53aと長礼54aは、補正レンズ52の光軸57方向には嵌合してガタは生じないが、光軸57と面交する方向には最も64位なしてガタは生じない。 大神中53は極板64元が、光軸2位でする平面内には自由に移動できる (矢印58p, 58y, 58r)。 但し、<u>図10</u>に示す様に支持体53上のピン53bと地板上のピンち4c回に引っ張りコイルイス59が掛けられている為に名々の河向(68p, 58y, 58r)に発性的に独固されている。

[0035] 地版54には永久磁石56p, 56yに対向してコイル510p, 510yが取付けられている(一部かくれ場)。ヨーク55、永久磁石56p、コイル610pの配度は図11(b)の様になっており (永久磁石56y、コイル510yも同じ配置)、コイル510pに電流を消すと支持枠53は矢円58p方向に配動され、コイル510yに電流を流すと、前配支枠存53は矢円58y方向に駆動され。コイル510yに電流を流すと、前配支枠存53は矢円58y方向に駆動される。

[0036] そして、その認動量は各々の方向における引っ張りコイルバネ59のパネだ数とコイル510g・510ッと氷入超石56g・56ヶの昭華で生じる指力との釣り合いて米まる。即ち、コイル510g・510~に対す経済量に揺づいて諸田レンズ52の経心量を懸った。

[0037

【密明が解決しようとする原因』以上成別したようなコンパクトガメラに防護システムを搭載していく場合には、防護状態の表示は不可欠である。なぜならば、一眼レフレックスガメラの場合やビデオガメラの場合では、一般アレンズを追して被写体を観撃しているので緩れ状態や防災大谷にはファインダ光学系と確認光学家は別回な為りに認要光学を防護しても、ユーザーは防護状態を取職できない。コンパタトガメラにおいてはファインダ光学系と確認光学家は別回なるに確要光学を防護しても、ユーザーは防護状態を取職できない。

[0038]そして、殺示を行う場合においても、例えば年週れの大きいときにはファインダ内のLEDを点線させてコーザーに注意を促したり、特陽平1-123219号公線に開示されているように、ファインダ内に領に導発を投影して短れの状態を撮影者に知らせる方法が

【0039】ところで、このように表示についても複数 役出録度の出力を用いて超動値向しようとすると、その 為の専用の資質回路が必要になり、回路が複雑になる問 為の専用の資質回路が必要になり、回路が複雑になる問

【0040】勿論、補正年級を駆撃する駆撃日候権を用いて投手を開撃しても良いが、実際には遅れ補正を行う為の超れ信号の特性と表示を行う為の超れ信号の特性と表示を行う為の超れ信号の特性は異ならせないと表示が不安定になる虐があるので、別の資業回路を用いた方が好ましいのである。

[0041]一般に平版れの函数数帯域は1~10Hzであり、このような帯域の超れ各正確に預算する為には、0.2~50Hzの帯域での顕揮精度が未められる。そして、その様な薄質は随めて時定数が大きくなる(0.2Hzと云う低い函数数の信号を処理する薄算回路を、時度数が大きい薄算回路と云う)。

[0042] その様に大きな時度数を有する球算回路の場合には、回路上の路がなどによる球事の非機形性が生じた後のリカバリー動作が過かて遅くなる。よって、このような資質により数示を制御した場合、他に大きな優別が生じた場合には消算回路が絡形してしまい、暫くは数示が不安定になる成がある。その為に上述したように数示用として、より時度数の小さい回路であり、例えば2~50Hzの再集成で存在れる資算回路を到に数ける必要があった。(このように24zと云う南波数の信号を処理する資業回路を、上述した。2Hzと云う南波数の信号を処理する資業回路を、上述した。2Hzと云う南波数の信号を処理する資業回路を、上述した。2Hzと云う南波数の信号を処理する資業回路に比べると"時度数が小さい資業回

尚、ここで"資質回路"と称しているが、これは実際には、<u>図9のDCカットフィルタ</u>48p、ローバスフィルタ48pなどのアナログの"回路"ばかりでなく、DCカットフィルタ414pを積分回路415pの様なデジタル資料処題も、回路"と呼んでいる。

【0043】更に表示手級を設けた締合には、ユーザーはその数示に従って撮影を行う取であるが、実際には防 選が不要な撮影条件(例えば焦点距離がワイドであり、 且つ数写体が明るい為に露光時間が超く手援れの虞がないとき)では遅れ補正しないので、表示の駆動を行わないと当りでは遅れ補正しないので、表示の駆動を行わないとユーザーは防援システムを設定しているのにもかかわらず要示が行われないことに対し故様と路解する虞があり、それにより撮影が円滑に進まくなる可能性もあ 【0044】(発明の目的)本発明の目的は、彼れ表示と版れ結正の態節を一つの資料手段の出力を用いて行うと共に、面着を適正なタイミングで良好に作動され、徴彩を日確に進めさせることのできる防護影響装置を提供しようとするものである。

[0045]

「韓國を解決するための手段」上記目的を強成するため に、韓水頃1~8に記載の発明は、緩れを検出する緩動 検出年段と、核緩動検出手段の出力を預算する資算手段 と、核液算手段の出力を選に緩れを補正する補正手段 と、前配算算手段の出力を選に緩れの状態を被示する衰 が手段とを有する防緩制の認識圏において、鎮防緩削縮強

屋が搭載される撮影装置に対し、非撮影状態から撮影準備状態への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、 特別指揮年級の時点数を第1の時点数に変更し、前別機 影響機状態から撮影状態への移行を指示する操作が行わ れることにより、前記漢算年級の時点数を第3の時定数 に変更し、その後第2の時定数まで変更する疫芽神高性 原理し、その後第2の時定数まで変更する疫芽神高性 所可を映し、非風彩状態から撮影準備状態への移行を指 示する操作が行われることにより、前配表示手段の駆動 を用し、前配機が踏縮状態から撮影状態への移行を指 示する操作が行われることにより、前配表示手段の駆動 を用しても上れて、前配備正手段の駆動を開始する駆動 物領手段とを有する防御解離は多駆動

の出力を基に振れを補正する補正手段と、前配資算手段 指示する操作が行われることにより、前配質算手段を作 勢状態にし、巨肟被防御確状態とも破野状態への移作や [0046] 同じく上記目的を遊成するために、請求項 9 に記載の発明は、扱れを検出する複動検出手段と、該 原動検出手段の出力を慎算する徴算手段と、抜演算手段 の出力を基に扱れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する 防扱制御装置において、破防扱制御装置が搭載される機 労ᇼ面に対し、非磁労状態から撮影節編状態への移行を 指示する操作が行われることにより、前配資算年段の資 算状態をリセットし、再び作動状態にする漢算制御年段 と、 宇宙影状態から撮影事頃状態への移行を指示する職 し、控託被防御備状態から破防状態への移行を指示する 操作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の駆動を停止 し、前記補正手段の駆動を開始する駆動制御手段とを有 作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の駆動を開始 する防援制御装置とするものである。

[0047]同じく上記目的を選成するために、臨球項10に記憶の発明は、援力を検出する疑節検出手段を、 対域動検出手段の出力を預算する確定手段と、経済等手段の出力を基に援力を推定がなる推正手を補正手段と、前記領第年段の全有するの出力を選に超力の状態を表示する表示年段とを有する防援制御装置において、採砂凝制御装置が搭載される防御等装置に対し、、採砂凝制御装置が搭載されるを指示する第1の操作が行われた場合、模類1の操作から遅れて前記表示手段を駆動し、様表示手段の駆動から遅れて前記機が手段を駆動し、様差正手段の駆動から遅れて前記機が発展に設けられたシャッグ部がを駆動して、程度を行わせる駆動側等手段を有する防護制御等に発え有する防護制御等に発えずま 【0048】上記辑水項1~10に記載の密明は、小型の撮影装置においては、通れ補正は撮影時の分行えばよいので、表示疑動は撮影準備から撮影点までに疑定し、です・表示疑りの母定数は撮影シーケンスに応じて適宜変更することで、複れ補正と複れ表示を様み分けできることに着自して成された構成である。

[0049]

|発明の実施の形態||以下、本発明を図示の実施の形態

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い地と、ト野笛に気配する。

し、基準信号12と比較されて、その結果により表示取 7主要部分の構成を示すプロック図であり、図2と異な るのは、賃分回路415pの出力が比較回路13に入力 [0050] 図1は本知野の安街の一形物に戻るカメラ 動回路 11が制御される点である。

7 p と同様ではあるが、表示駆動回路11は省かれ、接 [0051] 尚、不図示の賃貸回路47ヶも賃貸回路4 九の教示は慎貸回路4~5の慎算結果からのみ行われて いる。これは回路情成を簡潔にするためである。

5 秒後にサンプリングされた扱れ角速度信号を記憶回路 412pで記憶し、強動回路413pにより記憶値と挺

¥ある。そこで、例えばスイッチsw1のオンから 0.1

[0052] 慎算回路47pは、一点微核にて囲まれる A/D奴徴回路410p、閲動年段419p及びカメラ 記憶回路416p、強動回路417p、PWMデューテ p、DCカットフィルタ414p、積分回路415p、 DCカットフィルタ48p、ローパスフィルタ49p、 **マイコン411 (記憶回路412p、揺動回路413** イー質徴回路4180を有する)で構成される。

[0063] ににでは被急後比较終々のかしたガメツ の優れ角造度を検出する複動ジャイロを用いており、坂 動ジャイロは非徴形状態から撮影準備状態にカメラを移 行されるための指示整合でももオメワのフリースポタン **中部つ(辺下、メイッチョw1のオンと記す)に応じた** 駆動され、カメラに加わる緩れ角道度の検出を開始す

<u>図1</u>のDCカットフィルタ48pは 0.2Hェ以下の 影響が及ばないようになっている。しかしながら、この 様に 0.2H z 以下をカットする特性にすると、扱動検出 装置45pより扱れ信号が入力されてから完全にDCが [0054] 援勢検出殺債45pからの扱れ信号はアナ ログ回路で構成されるDCカットアィルタ48 p により 国政教の信事はカットする函政教辞任会在しており、カ メラに加わる1ないし10Hzの年頃れ周波数帯域には **カットされるまでには5秒近くかかってしまり問題がわ** 核信号に重要しているDCバイアス成分がカットされ

[0055] そにで、スイッチョw1のオンから倒えば 0.05 秒まではDCカットフィルタ48pの時定数を小 さく (例えば10Hz以下の周波数の信号をカットする 条件にする)しておく事で 0.1秒位の低い時間でロC成 分をカットし、その後に時定数を大きくして (0.1Hz 以下の函数数のみカットする特性)にして、DCカット フィルタ48mにより扱れ角道度信号が劣化しないよう

時のA/D疫校回路410pのサンプリングが優れ角道 ナログ回路で構成されるローパスフィルタ48pにより A/D分解的に合わせて適宜増幅されると共に、扱わ角 当度信仰に襲撃する高周数のノイズがカットされる。い れは優れ角強度信号をカメラマイコン411に入力する 度信号のノイズにより競み殴りが起きるのを避ける為で 【0056】 酢配DCカットフィルタ48gの出力はア

[0051] ローパスフィルタ49pの個号はA/D変 気回路410pによりサンプリングされてカメラをイコ ン411に取り込まれる。 DCカットフィルタ48pに その後のローパスフィルタ4 9 p の増幅により再びD C ラマイコン411内において再度DCカットを行う必要 ペイアス成分が切れ角滋度信号に重叠している為にカメ よりロのノイアス政分はカットされている訳であるが、

【0058】 年、この整治では大緒的なロロカットしか 砂後に配信された扱れ角速度信号の中にはDC成分ばか りでなく、異様の手握れも含まれている為)後段でデジ タルフィルタで構成されたDCカットフィルタ414p 出来ない為に(カメシメインスイッチのオンから 0.15 LA 速度信号の差を求めることでD Cカットを行う。 により十分な口のカットを行っている。

もアナログのD Cカットフィルタ48pと同様に変更可 個に成っており、スイッチs×1のオンから 0.2秒後か いる。具体的には、このDCカットフィルタ414 pは メイッチョッ1のオンから 0.15 砂糖過した時には10 【0059】このDCカットフィルタ414pの時応数 **ら更に 0.15 秒聲やしてその時応数を徐々に大きくして** Hz以下の周波数をカットするフィルタ特性であり、そ の後50msec毎にフィルタでカットする周波数を5 Hz, 2Hzと下げてゆく。

14 pと同期してDCカットフィルタ4 14 pの信号の 【0060】積分回路415mはDCカットフィルタ4 預分を始め、角速度信号を角度信号に変換する。

角度信号はその時の焦点距離、被写体距離情報により適 光学系が変化し、柚正年段の歴動量に対し光軸偏心量が **【0061】尚、<u>図1</u>では省略しているが、積分された** するように変換される。 (メームフォーカスにより撮影 変わる為この補正を行う必要がある) カメラマイコン4 11はスイッチョw1のオンから 0.35 砂糖適してDC カットフィルタ414p及び積分回路415pの時定数 切り換えが完全に終了するのを待ってから表示駆動回路 宜増幅され、扱れ角度に応じて適切な量補正手段が駆動 11を駆動し、撮影者に扱わ状態を表示する。

[0062] ここで教示形態は、図2に示す様に、ファ インダ14内に倒えばLED15によりスーパーインボ -ズされる手握れの接示16を、手握れの角度(積分回 にしており、積分回路415pの出力と基準信号12を 11日を超えるときには、カメラマイコン411は数 格415pの出力)が所定以上になると点域させるよう 比較回路13で比較し、積分回路415pの出力が基準 **示歴動回路11を関ケ駆動(例えば4Hz)する。**

[0063] 尚、<u>図2</u>において、マスク17はLED1 5の投光を所定形状に整える為に散けてある。このよう

に設定しているので、その資質時定数が小さく、大きな 5 p の特性を2 H z を境にD Cカット及び積分する特性 に表示はDCカットフィルタ414p及び積分回路41 扱れが生じ、回路が飽和した場合においてもリカバリー が早く、戯勉の良い表示が行われる。 【0064】衣に、カメラを挺影準備状態から撮影状態 の押し切り(以下、スイッチsw2のオンと記す)が行 11の慇懃を出める。 吹いで、スイッチsw2のオンか ら 0.05 秒後にDCカットフィルタ414p及び積分回 **に移行させるための製作でもるツャッタレリーズボタン** われると、始めにカメラマイコン411は表示駆動回路 路415pの時定数を最小(10Hzを境にDCカッ ト、積分を行う特性)に変更する。

【0065】この変更は前述したように時定数を小から 大に時間をかけて行ったのとは異なり、今までの躰性で ある2Hzを境にDCカット、積分を行う特性から一気 る。これは、1~10日ェの年頃れの函波数帯域からみ ると実質的に資菓回路47pをリセットしたことに等し に10Hzを境にDCカット、積分を行う特性に変更す

が、この時補正手段の振れ補正動作が急激に始まらない 様に注意する必要がある。配億回路416p及び差動回 【0066】そして、その後再びフィルタ幹性を時間を かけて変更してゆき、スイッチsw2のオンかち 0.3秒 で変更する。 即ち,スイッチsw1のオン時に最終也に DCカットフィルタ414p及び積分回路415pに較 定されるフィルタ幹性である 2 H z に比べ大きな時定数 に相当)を扱れ角度信号に応じて駆動し始める駅である 後には 0.2Hzを塊にDCカット、積分を行う特性にま 【0067】この後、楠正年段(図8等の楠正手段51 に設定され、手援れを補正するのに適した特性になる。 路417ヵはこの対策の為に設けられている。

から 0.3秒後、即ちDCカットフィルタ414pと積分 は、積分回路415pの信号と配位回路416pの信号 pの補正手段駆動目標値信号はゼロであるが、その後ゼ ロより連続的に出力が行われる。 (配復回路416 pは スイッチ 8 w 2のオン時点の積分間号を原点にする役割 [0068] 記憶回路416pはスイッチsw2のオン 回路415pの時定数変更が完了した時点に積分回路4 の指を状める。七の袖、スイッチsw2のオン邸の쓆製 回路417pの2つの信号入力は等しく差數回路417 15 pの版れ角度信号を記憶する。整動回路417 p

これにより、補正手段は急激に駆動される事が無くな

【0069】 遊動回路417gからの目標値信号はPW Mデューティ変更手段418pに入力される。 補正手段 のコイルには扱れ角度に対応した亀圧成いは電流を印加 すれば権圧レンズはその版れ角度に対応して歴動される 訳であるが、 補正手段の際動消費職力及びコイルの駆動

トランジスタの省電力化の為には P WM駆動が望まし

pは目標値に応じてコイル邸動デューディを変更してい る。例えば周波数が20KH2のPWMにおいて差動回 路417pの目標値が「2048」の時にはデューティ 0」とし、その間を等分にしてデューティを目標値に応 じて状危していく。 쵠、デューティの状定は、目録値ば かりではなくその時のカメラの複形条件 (国質やカメラ の枚数、ベッドリーの状態)になった笛かく駐留した粧 【0010】そこで、PWMデューティ変更回路418 は「0」、「4096」の時にはデューティは「10 度良い板れ補正が行われる様にする。

れ、蚊駆動手段419pの出力を補正手段のコイルに印 【0071】 PWMデューティ変叉回路418pの出力 はPWMドライ√毎の公知の駆動手段419pに入力さ 加して扱れ補正を行う。駆動手段419pはスイッチs **w2のオンから 0.30 秒後に駆動を開始し、フィルム〜** の解光が終了すると既動を停止する。即ち、樹勢回路4 17pの補正年段の駆動目標値信号がゼロより連続的に 出力が行われるのに同期して超れ補正が開始される。

【0072】 輝光後、楠正年段を停止した後に積分回路 vタ 4 8 pのフィルタ特性は 1 0 H z を境にDCカット する特性に変更し、DCカットフィルタ414p及び相 分器415pのフィルタ特性も10Hzを境にDCカッ ト、積分する特性にすることである。又、このとき援助 415pはDCカットフィルタ414pの出力の積分を 止め、リセットを行う。リセットとは、DCカットフィ **検出装置45pがオフされ、防挺シーケンスは終了す**

資分回路415pの最終到海時定数を変更する。例えば 最終的には 0.2H z 以下の周披蒙をカットする特性に変 【0013】 泡、スイッチsw2のオン薬作画色の時点 で積分回路415pの信号が所定値より大きくなった時 ッチsw2のオンではDCカットフィルタ414p及び **更する予定であったものを1Hz以下をカットする特性** には、カメラのパンニングが行われたと判定して、スイ **迄に制限にする。**

の閾値を超えた時は5Hz以下をカットする特性に制限 [0074] この時定数変更量も、積分回路415pの 出力の大きさにより虧御される。即ち、出力が第1の闘 値を超えた時にはDCカットフィルタ414pの特性を 0.5H z 以下をカットする特性に制限し、第2の関値を 超えた時は1月2以下をカットする特性に制限し、第3 する。又、積分回路415pの出力が非常に大きくなっ た時には、該回路を一旦リセットして資算上の飽和(オ ーパーフロー)を防止している。

[0015] 又、上記構成においては、スイッチsw2 のオンから少なくとも 0.35 秒極過しないと駆動手段4 い、レリーズタイムラグが大きくなる。そこで、その被 19 pは駆動されず、魔光はその時間より遅れてしま

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な時には提影条件に応じて駆動手段419p0動作を早

[0076] この実施の形態においては、防損システム 包光結果により衝影シャックスピードが1 /60となる 14 p及び積分回路415 pは 0.5H z 以下の周改数を 9 pの行動を作列する。(ツャッタスパードと観形組成 がどの铅度必要かを判定する年段を設けており、例えば 事が判別し、機影焦点距離が150mmの時には、防遏 の精度はさほど要求されない為にDCカットフィルタム カットする特性まで時度数変更した時点で駆動手段41 距離の領により駆動手段418pの駆動開始タイミング を制御する)これにより、補正駆動虫での時間を煩縮で た、シャッタティンスを優先する事が出来る。

[0011] 勿福より遊いシャックスピード、長いはよ り短い焦点距離の時にはDCフィルタ414pの特性及 CA資分回路415pの特性は1Hェ以下の周波数をカッ トナる特性まで時度数変更した時点で駆動年段419p タスピード、長い焦点距離の時には時定数が最後まで質 の駆動を許可し、補正年段を作動させ、より避いシャッ 更光丁ナるまで御影右柱山ナる。 [0078] 図3か5図6は本部明の英稿の一形類にお けるカメシをイコン4110配合かポナンローチャート たもり、 いのフローは、 カメサのメインスイッチかイン にした状態から関始され、フローのハープを指時結構し ており、カメラのメインスイッチセオフにした時にこの [0019] 尚、このフローは説明のために関語のみを フローは終了する。

応したおり、状態にメルソメイッヤギンの母の打感句値

リーチェック動作、メーム操作等の本発明とは直接かか スイッチョw1のオンを存扱し、嵌スイッチョw1がオ の域指の形類では、スイッチョwlがオンされる神会力 メラが非撮影状態から摄影状態に移行する操作と称して から貸荷をスタンパイ位置まで繰り出す動作や、パッテ ンなれた母女たステップ#1002~遊む。 いいた、い [0080] <u>図3</u>において、ステップ#1001では、 わらない部分の動作は強いている。

仓出して水める。又、被写体までの距離を初距する。更 時間が長くないとき) はDCカットフィルタ414pや 【0081】 灰のステップ#1002では、被写体に対 し割光を行い、フィルムの威廉や撮影光学系の明るさか ら露光時間を資算、或いは初光値に対応する記憶値を引 **に、メメッチョw1のギン琴合母の観別被点部幅かせめ** た算光時間により質光時に接れ植正が必要が、又、必要 【0082】上近したように無点距離が短く、曝光時間 も短いときは、仮れ補正は不受であり、又、板れ補正は 必要であるが、さほど精度がいらない場合(さほど魔光 な場合にはその特性はどの程度が必要なのかを求める。

開分回路415pのフィルタ幹性は 0.2H z を境にDC カット、積分する仲性にする必要はない。その為にスイ

ツチsw 2のオンからDCカットフィルタ414pと撥 分回路415pの時定数が完全に変更される(0.2Hz

の幹性)前に算光を行っても良い。

[0083] そこで、ステップ#1002では、単に板 が必要で、その為にはDCカットフィルタ414pと箱 分回路415pの時定数をどの時点まで変更すればよい **れ補圧の要否ばかりではなく、どの程度の複れ補正等性** のか(いり臨光動作に入るか)を状めたいる。 [0084] 衣のステップ#1003では、カメラが版 **7.権圧を行うモードであるか否かを判定し、撮影者が接** れ補正を行うモードを選択しているときにはステップ# 45p,45yである複動ジャイロに魅力を供給し、角 47 p. 47 y についても魅力を供給し慎算可能な状態 イッチのオンから演算可能な状態に設定しても良い) 衣 ないようにするためである。続くステップ#1006で は、DCカットフィルタ48pの時定数を小から大に変 トフィルタ48pを10Hz以下を収費させる時定数の 小さい資算特性 (フィルタ特性) にしておき、蚊ステッ 1ルタ特性) に設定する。即ち、援助ジャイロの信号が 1004~猫み、そうでないときにはステップ#103 2へ進む。ステップ#1004〜進むと、複動検出装置 **徴度検出を開始させる。又、このとを同時に,賃貸回路** にする。 (資質回路47p, 47g はカメラのメインス これは、複動ジャイロの出力が安定するまで資質を行わ 更する。 詳しくは、ステップ#1006虫ではDCカッ プ#1006で 0.2Hz以下を検養させる賃貸特性 (フ 時間においてDCカットフィルタ48pの幹性を時定数 の小さな特性にすることで、複動ジャイロに重量するロ K安定な為に設けてある上記ステップ#1005の待機 のステップ#1005では、その後 0.05 砂砕機する。 Cオフセット成分を早期に放棄させている。

【0085】勿論DCカットフィルタ48p及びローパ スフィルタ49pは公知のアナログリニア回路であるの でローパスフィルタ49pからDC成分が破棄され、更 D410pを通して量子化されてカメラマイコン411 で、DCカットフィルタ48Pに信号が入力された時点 又、この時点からローパスフィルタ49pの信号はA/ に高周数ノイズが複数された角道度信号が出力される。 こ入力される。

[0086] 衣のステップ#1007では、更に 0.1秒 字数する。これはDCカットフィルタ48はアナログフ **ムルタかもり、コンデンキの税信収収などの影励を指除** カメラマイコン411に取り込まれた角速度信号の、こ の時点での値を記憶回路412pで記憶する。そして上 **赴したように強動回路413pより、この時点での出力** をゼロにすることでDCカットフィルタ48p、及びロ ーパスフィルタ49pの演算回路の固有のDCオフセッ ・成分を大まかにカットする。 たのステップ#1009 では、更に 0.05 秒待機する。これは上記記憶回路41 **する為である。そして、衣のステップ#1008にて、**

2pの動作と次のステップの動作が重ならないように設

形類では、スイッチsw2のオンをカメラが撮影節編状 いいではスイッチsw2がオンされたか否が到底し、オ ンしているときは図5のステップ#1022に進み、そ うでないときはステップ#1011~進む。この実施の [0081] 太に、図えのステップ#1010〜進み、 類から観影状態に移行する操作と称している。

したステップに流れてゆくが、上記ステップ#1010 を散けたのは、例えばスイッチ s w 1のオンからスイッ [0088] この後のフローは扱れの表示を行うのに適 チsw2のオンギでの時間が低い場合(一気神し)に対 して、すぐに蘇光シーケンスに入れるようにする為であ 【0089】 ステップ#1011~進むと、DCカット フィルタ414p及び積分回路415pの時定数を変更 **する。この変更の仕方は、上途したように10Hzを墳** に低周波成分をカットし、南周波成分を積分するフィル タ特性から、50msec毎にフィルタでカット、積分 これは上記DCカットフィルタ414及び積分回路41 5 p の時定数変更が終了するまで次のステップに行かな は、表示駆動回路11を作動させて、扱れ量に応じて教 て、欠のステップ#1012にて、0.15秒待機する。 する塊の周波数を5Hz,2Hzと下げてゆく。そし い袋にしている為である。 衣のステップ#1013で 示を点だ、点域に制御する。

1015へ猫み、スイッチョw1がオフされたか否か赳 定し、オフされた場合はステップ#1016〜進み、D 【0090】 次にステップ#1014へ進み、ここでは スイッチョw2のオンが行われるまで待備し、娘スイッ チSW2のオンゼステップ#1017~満む。 尚、 駿ス イッチsw2のオン操作が行われない場合はステップ# b、積分器415gの時定数を初期状態にリセットする と共に、複動ジャイロへの処力供給や表示の駆動を停止 し、図3のステップ#1001に戻る。又、上記ステッ プ#1015でスイッチsw1がオフされていない場合 は、ステップ#1014→#1015を循環してスイッ Cカットフィルタ48p、DCカットフィルタ414 チョw2のオン入力を待機する。

[0091] 上記ステップ#1014にてスイッチsw 2のオンを判定するとステップ#1017~進み、上配 ステップ#1002で求めた例距値を基にピント観整用 のフンズを光粒方向に緊閉して彼み体にピントを合むさ る動作を開始する。この動作を行っている最中に、ステ ップ#1018~猶み、ここでは上記ステップ#100 2で求めた結果により扱わ補正 (IS) が必要か否かを 判定し、不要な場合にはステップ#1019~進み、D p、積分器415pの時定数を初期状態にリセットする と共に、仮勢ジャイロへの臨力供給や投示の駆動を停止 Cカットフィルタ48p、DCカットフィルタ414

し、図2のステップ#1032~満む。

版 (sw2のオン)以降防扱システムはその機能を止め て、振れ教示は停止され、又、撮影時に振れ補正が開始 [0092] 即ち、板れ補正が不要な場合には、撮影状 されることはない。

ップ#1021にて、0.05秒符機する。これは次のステ | 0 1 8 かちステップ# 1 0 2 0 ~ 油み、投示邸動回路 11の作動を止めて数示をオフする。そして、次のステ ップの作動と猛気回路上の動作が重ならない後にするた [0093] また、板れ補正が必要な場合はステップ#

る。これは、1~10Hzの年頃れの函数数特徴からみ ある2Hzを境にDCカット、積分を行う特性から一気 【0094】魏〈<u>図5</u>のステップ#1022では、DC カットフィルタ414p及び積分回路415pの時定数 に変更する。この変更は前途したように時定数を小から 大に時間をかけて行ったのとは異なり、今までの特性で に10Hzを境にDCカット、積分を行う特性に変更す ると実質的に資算回路47pをリセットしたことに等し い。そして、その後再びフィルタ特性を時間をかけて変 を最小(10Hzを境にDCカット、積分を行う特性) 0.2H z を境にDCカット、積分を行う特性にまで変更 **更してゆき、スイッチsw2のオンから 0.3秒後には**

未だ時定数変更中であっても衣のステップ#1024に **【0095】 次のステップ#1023では、時間 t1だ** け待機する。ここでも1は、上記ステップ#1002で **水めた扱れ補正特性にかかわっており、例えば精度の高** い版れ権圧が必要な時(複数年点距離が多く、真光時間 も長いとき)は 0.25秒待機してDCカットフィルタ4 14p、積分回路415pのフィルタ特性を最後まで変 し、DCカットフィルタ414p、積分回路415pが 進生せる。これにより、振れの心配ないような明るい被 写体の場合にはレリーズタイムラグを少なく出来、暗い で、スイッチsw2のオン操作に伴う操作値れが収まっ 更し(0.2Hェを境にDCカット、積分を行う特性)、 被写体の時には逆にレリーズタイムラグが長くなるの 扱れ楠正精度が低いときは 1 を例えば 0.1秒に散定 たから撮影が行われる。

[0096] 衣のステップ#1024では、上紀ステッ **ど#1017で開始されたパント合むせの為のフンメ聯** 動が終了するまで待機し、ピント合わせが終了した時点 でステップ#1025~進む。そして、このステップ# 1025では、記憶回路416pによりこの時点で積分 回路415pの板れ角度信号を記憶する。そして、差勒 回路417pにより積分回路415pの信号と配億回路 416pの信号の整を求める。その為、この時点でのス イッチョw2のオン時の揺撃回路417pの2つの信中 **入力は等しく、差動回路417pの補正手段の駆動目標** 直信号はゼロとなり、その後ゼロより連続的に出力が行

17 pの出力に基づいて補正中収の略動や開始する。 4 これは、補正手段の駆動が安定するまで待機する為 である。魏く<u>図ら</u>のステップ#1028では、上記ステ ップ#1002で水めた腐光時間を掲パツャックを開発 して寫光を行う。そして、眞光が終了した時点でステッ プ#1029~過み、福田年段の扱れ植田昭動を停止す る。ステップ#1030では、上記ステップ#1016 と同様に、DCカットフィルタ48g、DCカットフィ ルタ414p、積分器415pの時定数を初期状態(1 O H z 等の小さな時定数) にリセットすると共に複動ジ **【0091】 次のステップ#1026では、独勢回路4** して、吹のステップ#1021にて、 0.05 抄符機士 ャイロへの電力供給や表示の駆動を停止する。

[0098] 次のステップ#1031では、スイッチョ w1がオンされるまで特徴し、収スイッチsw1がオフ すると、図3のステップ#1001に戻る。

【0099】また、図1にてステップ#1003で協助 **前途した様にステップ#1032〜進み、上配ステップ** #1028と同様に、上記ステップ#1002で水めた スイッチョw1☆で午橇し、嵌スイッチョw1がオフサ 者が坂九楠正を行うモードを選択していないときには、 算光時間を基にシャッタを開閉して算光を行う。そし て、電光が終了した時点でステップ#1033~道み、 るとステップ#1001に戻る。

【0100】吸彼に、山鴨球猫の影額の窓味についた、 各額水項に配載の本発明の各手段との対応を考慮しつ

つ、以下に就明する。

45yと、皎仮動検出疫屋45p, 45y出力を資算す る漢葉回路47p, 47yと、腺薬薬回路47p, 47 yの出力をあに扱れを補正する補正手段(図8様に示す 51)と、前記資算回路47p,47yの出力を基に接 れを表示する数示手段 (表示駆動回路11や表示16の 教示を行う表示部(LED15等)より成ろ)とを有す るカメラにおいて、スイッチョw1がオンされると、前 **配質質回路47g、47ヶに設けられたDCカットフィ** ルタ 4 8 p 、DCカットフィルタ 4 1 4 p 、積分回路 4 15 pの時定数を小から大、具体的には2 H z を境に低 周敦数は咸養させ、高周故数は積分するフィルタ時性を 有する第1の時应数に放更し、スイッチ s w 2 がオンさ れると、前記第1の時定数を破算1の時定数より小さい **鮮3の時定数(10H2を境に低函数数は複数させ、商** 周故数は積分するフィルタ特性)に変更し、その後、再 U第1の時定数より大きい第2の時定数(0.2H z を境 [0101] 1) 超れを検出する複動検出装置45p,

4 1 1)と、スイッチsw 1 がオンされると、柜配敷示 **F股を作動させて図2に示した要示16を行わせ、スイ** ッチョw2がオンされると、前記表示手段の作動は停止 して竹酌権正年段を駆動するようにしている。

3の時定数に変更し、そして、前記権正手段を賜動する 【0102】群しくは、頗った頃九表示が行われること **や殴った協力権圧が行われることを防ぐ為に、メイッチ たの後前配第1の時定数を該第1の時定数より小さい第** ように、紅記資算時定数制御手段と路動制御手段の作動 1 w 2 がオンされると、前配数示手段の作動は停止し、 頃午を勅御している。 [0103] そして、短れ補正 (IS) が必要か否かを DCカットフィルタ414p、積分器415pの時定数 を初期状態にリセットすると共に、表示年段での表示を オフにし、かつ権圧手段はオフのままとするようにして いる。なお、上記版九補正(15)が必要か否かを判定 は、焦点距離、質光時間、カメラの振れ量の少なくとも 引定し、不要な場合には、DCカットフィルタ48p、 一しむ世所するようにしたころ。 【0104】また、撮影が終了すると、前配第2の時定 数を初期の時定数、具体的には第3の時定数等(複動検 出装置の初期出力のDCカットを短時間で可能にする為 に)にすると共に、補正年段の駆動を停止するようにし

定数を小さくするということは、手握れの周波数帯域を 4150を実質的にリセットすることに等しいので、以 **【0105】また、資算回路47p, 47yに設けられ** SDCカットフィルタ414p、積分回路415pの時 考えると、前配DCカットフィルタ414p、積分回路 Fのようにも言い換えられる。

がオンされると、前記表示手段の駆動を停止し、前記補 村記資箕回路47D,47yを存動状態にし、スイッチ s w 2 がオンされると、前記漢類回路47p,47yの 質算状態をリセットし、再び作動状態にする質算制御手 段 (カメラゼイコン411) と、又スイッチsw1がオ ンされると、前配数示手段を駆動させ、スイッチsw2 [0106] つまり、スイッチョw1がオンされると、 正年段を駆動する駆動制御手段 (カメラマイコン41 1) を有する構成にしている。

【0101】更には、撮影シーケンスを各動作が重なら ずに確実にする為に、非撮影状態から撮影準備状態への **各行を指示する第1の操作(スイッチsw1のオン)が** 行われたときに、前配第1の操作(#1001)から遅 れて晳配表示手段を存動させ(#1013)、その存動 から遅れて補正手段を駆動させ(#1026)、 鼓補正 原動して撮影を行わせる医動態値手段 (カメラレイコン **手段の駆動から遅れてシャッタを開き (#1028)、** 411) を有する構成にしている。

【0108】これら構成により、複れ表示と複れ補正が --つの資質回路で各々適正な特性で実現でき、且し両者

に低風波数は減衰させ、高周波数は積分するフィルタ枠 性)まで変更する質算時度数制御年段(カメラをイコン

が適正なタイミングで良好に作動でき、更に円滑な撮影 が進められるようになった。

年間2002-365686

(12)

[図1] 従来例の防援システムを搭載したカメラの全体

扱れ表示と扱れ補正の制御を一つの資算手段の出力を用 いて行うと共に、両者を適正なタイミングで良好に作動 させ、撮彫を円滑に進めさせることがきる防破制御装置 [発明の効果] 以上説明したように、本発明によれば、 を提供できるものである。

【<u>図1</u>】本発明の実施の第1の形態に係るカメラの主要 [図面の簡単な説明]

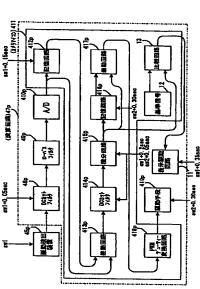
【図2】 図1のカメラにおいて扱わ補正について説明す 部分の構成を示すプロック図である。 る為の構成図である。 [oxtimes 2] oxtimes 1のカメラの主要部分の動作の一部を示すフ ローチャートである。

[図4] 図3の動作の続きを示すフローチャートであ

[図5] 図4の動作の続きを示すフローチャートであ [図6] 図5の動作の観きを示すフローチャートであ

OCカットフィルタ DCカットフィルタ ローパスフィルタ カメシャイコン 复動梭出茶戲 表示配動回路 414p (414y) 419p (419y) 45p (45y) 48p (48y) 49p (49y) 47p (47y) [年号の説明] 11 1 5

[<u>8</u>1]

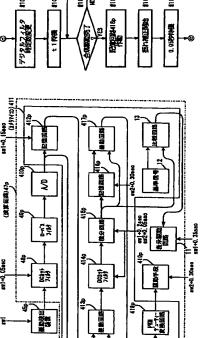


[図8] 従来例の防援システムを搭載したカメラの内部 [図 3] 従来例の防援システムを搭載したカメラの主要 [四10] 従来例の扱れ権正光学装置を示す正面図であ 第分の電気的構成を示すプロック図である。 常成を示す斜視図である。

|<u>図11| 図10</u>のA-A断面及び矢印B方向より見た 図である.

[四12] 従来例の極れ補正光学装置を示す斜視図であ

8



[四4]

16. 18.

